SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

THE ADJUSTMENT IN ALABAMA.

We have great satisfaction in laying before ou readers the following evidence of the course and tendency of public opinion in the State of ALABAMA, on the subject of the measures of Justice and

Peace which have lately so happily passed Congress. The paper from which the first of the extracts is taken is the leading Democratic paper in Mobile, and the paper from which the second is copied is one of which the Whigs of Mobile have reason to be proud, for its firm and undaunted bearing during the agitating sectional controversy of the last nine months.

PROM THE MOBILE REGISTER, SEPTEMBER 18. THE TERRITORIAL AND SLAVERY QUESTIONS .- The great questions which have shaken the Union to its foundation are at last disposed of, and if the settlement is not such as we approve and would have voted for, it is just cause of rejoicing that the country is relieved from suspense; that

the subject is put to rest. The question now presents itself, what should the South do? For ourselves, we answer, acquiesce. There is no medium ground to occupy between submission and disunion. We have watched too closely the current of public sentimen to believe that a majority of our people will prefer a dissolution of the Union to acquiescence in the settlement, taken

We take peculiar pleasure in transferring to our column the above patriotic declaration of our respected contem We are much gratified, too, at the testimonial of the Register that the settlement of the questions furnishes "JUST CAUSE OF REJOICING," and we trust that our citizens, who are soon to celebrate the event, will be honored with the personal co-operation of the editors. "Taken as a whole," no sane man will come to any other conclusion than that to which the Register has arrived, to wit: that the people will acquiesce in the settlement, and not only acquiesce, but also conclude with our contemporary that it furnishes "just cause of rejoicing." Therefore, LET US ALL REJOICE!

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OUT AGAINST THE

As we publish to-day the Proclamation of the Democratic Governor of Georgia, summoning a Convention of the People of that State for purposes not compatible with the Constitution of the United States, it may not be unacceptable to our readers to know what the Democracy of VIRGINIA have to say of that Convention and those purposes. With that view we copy the following from the leading Democratic journal of that State:

> FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF SEPT. 26. THINGS AT THE SOUTH.

The Charleston Mercury of Monday learns that Governor Towns has issued his proclamation calling a Convention of the people of Georgia, "to take into consideration the measures rendered necessary by the late acts of Congress." We regret that Gov. T. has felt himself called upon to throw out this additional cause of agitation for the benefit of a party at the South who seem bent on trying the issue of disunion. They boldly raise the flag of secession and disunion, and appeal to the South, in the most inflammatory language, to resist the action of Congress, even should disunion, with all its horrors, follow in its train. The most maddened organ of this party of disunionists is the Columbus (Ga.) Times. It is rabid and ferocious-it out-Rhetts Rhett. In a late article it rejoices at the "auspicious signs of public discontent from all quarters of the South," and at "the mutterings which precede the coming storm." From Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina it has " the most animating news. And even leans, as craven and submissive, shows some sparks of the true fire of the flint."

The bounding editor next lands upon our own State, and ventures to endorse the Old Dominion for disunion as follows " Virginia, too, is shaking herself for the contest, and will

brush from her mane the treacherous flies, whose officious buzzing has drowned her patriotic voice, and committed her to a desecration of the immortal principles which her statesmen a descration of the immortal principles which her statesmen patriots have inscribed in letters of living light on the banners of Southern rights. We rely upon the people of the "Old Dominion" to be yet true to her ancient renown, faithful to the Virginia doctrines of '98, and shoulder to shoulder with their brethren in resisting tyranny."

We advise the editor to stick to Georgia, and to take care lest his own State may not patriotically break from the meshes of disunion which some of her reckless sons seek to weave around her. We do not believe that Georgia herself can be hurried into the false movement to which they would lead. We speak confidently when we say that Old Virginia never listens to madness. She will be "true to her ancient renown," and will be guided, as she ever has been, by the voice of reason, unseduced by the empty boasts of disunionists. We venture to predict that Virginia will frown upon all attempts to break up the Union for what has been done.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FEAT OF THE MORSE TELE-GRAPH.-The proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, over a thousand words, was received at the office of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph in this city, on Monday, direct from Macon, a distance of eleven hundred miles. This has been accomplished by the valuable improvement recently patented by Charles S. Bulkley, Esq., the inspector of this line; and it is confidently believed that so soon as "Bulkley's connectors,' as they are called, shall be applied to the stations between Macon and New Orleans, there will be the same facility and certainty in communicating directly to and from that city, or any of the intermediate stations. Arrangements are in progress to establish similar connexion with the Washington and New Orleans line and the Morse Magnetic Telegraph Company, to work the whole as one line direct to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia. and New York.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. The Local Committee of the State of New York. appointed by the Governor of that State to correspond with the Central authority recognised by the Department of State at Washington, and to select from such articles as may be submitted by the citizens of that State those most suitable to be presented at the exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, have taken the matter vigorously in hand, and have just issued a circular to their fellow-citizens giving, under the several heads into which the exhibition will be divided, a list of some of the prominent articles which their State may be expected to contribute. They appeal strongly to the patriotism and public spirit of their fellow-citizens to give efficiency to the display of the productiveness, ingenuity, and practical skill of the State. The New York State Committee con-

Luther Bradish, Chairman. B. P. Johnson, Secretary. tice, A. Chandler, E. P. Prentice, A. Van Bergen, Zadock Pratt. Wm. Buel, Charles Henry Hall, It is sincerely to be hoped that the prompt action of the above able committee will be imitated

The ship Samuel Appleton, Capt. Kennedy, sailed from Boston on the 15th of November last, and has been at Bombay, Batavia, China, and Manilla, and returned on Sunday, the 22d instant, having a full cargo of tea, silks, &c. She

by other State Committees throughout the Union.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following letter from the Governor of the State of California to the Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Oregon, besides its historical value, and the genuine spirit of an American patriot which it breathes, is of particular interest at the present moment, as proving the fallacy of the charge of undue interference in California made against the follows. late lamented President TAYLOR, and at the same time corroborates facts set forth in the speech of Mr. Thurston, the Delegate from Oregon, which have been doubted by some of those who opposed the admission of California into the Union.

SAN JOSE, AUGUST 7, 1850. DEAR SIR : I have had no time to read the speech you deivered in the House of Representatives on the 25th March last, until a day or two since. I must in candor say I was greatly pleased with it.

You have but done justice to the people of California, and the relation they bear towards their brethren of Oregon. You have been remarkably accurate in your statement of the facts and circumstances that led to the formation of a State constitution; and when I say your statement is accurate, I only state that which I do know, for I took a prominent part in all the leading movements that brought about that result. I presume you have obtained much of your information from my friend GILBERT, who is familiar with nearly all the facts conected with the whole matter.

After the formation of a local Legislature in San Francisco and while I was absent in Sacramento City, and without my knowledge or consent, I was elected a member of that body. This took place in the month of May, 1849. In the latter part of that month I returned to San Francisco, where my family had arrived about the middle of the month. I did not myself much like the plan of organizing different local legislatures, as I doubted the propriety of doing so, if we could do any better. I determined, however, that I would take my seat. The sessions of the body were held only at night, and he very first night I took my seat, without previous consultaion with any human being, I made a motion to appoint a nittee to draught an address to the people of California, urging them to hold a convention to form a government for the whole territory. This motion I supported in several speeches, and it prevailed. I drew up the address, which was lopted, but before we could get it printed, General Riley's roclamation was out. We knew nothing of his intention to ssue such a proclamation, and our movements were entirely independent of his, and were actually in a great state of forwardness before the date of his proclamation, and were complete before we had any knowledge of it. I believe I have a right to claim the responsibility of making the first public movement towards the formation of a State Government. I know I did not follow General Riley, or any one else.

We adopted his plan in part for the purpose of harmony was one of the committee appointed by the president of the public meeting to fix upon a time when delegates were to be chosen, &cc., as you state in your speech.

For myself individually, and as the first Governor of Cali-

ornia, I thank you for the justice you have done the longneglected, misrepresented, and misunderstood people of Cali-fornia. They have suffered long and patiently; and not only so, but they have seen, in the only law passed by Congress for their government, a violation of the fundamental principles of human liberty. We have been taxed, not only without representation, but without government; and, lest we should question the correctness of the decision of the officer sent hither to collect these taxes, we are compelled to go either to Oregon or Louisiana for justice-which amounts practically to an utter denial of justice at all. The bill to extend the revenue laws over California was evidently framed to stand alone, and not in connexion with any other measure. If those who voted for it did so under the opinion that a territorial government would also be created for California at the same session, why did they vote for that feature that sends us to Oregon or Louisiana for justice? This I cannot understand. The bill upon its very face shows that Congress intended we should feel the burdens, but not enjoy the benefits,

But I hope that ere this our Pacific star has been admit ted into the glorious Union of States. Such is the ardent wish of us all. Our country has neglected and even oppressor one sentiment of enmity. We feel as dutiful children towards a kind parent, who has for once been in error, but whose uniform kindness we have so long enjoyed that we can never forget it. We can only complain, that our wrongs may be redressed; but, as for making war upon our country, oh never! "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." There is no earthly object that I so idolize as that Union! "My heart is in the coffin there with Casar."

Accept assurances of my respect.

Your obedient servant, PETER H. BURNETT. Hon. S. R. THURSTON.

The splendid fleet of steamers in the Pacific is soon to have numerous accessions to its number. The Pacific was launched at New York on Tuesday, and will be fitted out and dispatched as soon as practicable. Several other steamers intended for the same service are getting ready for sea at that port. At Philadelphia the steamers Union and Commodore Stockton have been completed, and will sail in a few days-both are represented as fine vessels, eapable of accommodating two hundred passengers each. The steamer Pampero, recently launched at Baltimore, is now receiving her machinery at Philadelphia, and when completed will be dispatched to the Pacific, under command of Capt. HUNTER, of the United States Navy. The fine steamer Monumental City, launched a few weeks since in this city, is now receiving her machinery at the iron works of Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst, and will depart from Baltimore direct for the Pacific as soon as finished, which, it is thought, will be in about two months. When all the steamers now on their way to the Pacific and those fitting out for those distant waters reach their destination, there will be on the waves of that ocean, sailing under he stars and stripes of the United States, one of the finest steam navies in the world. Who would now pretend to predict how long it will be before some of them will be running as "regular packets" between our possessions on the Pacific and those of his Celestial Majesty the Emperor of China?

[Baltimore American.

The Panama Star remarks that September and October are the two most disagreeable of all months in which to cross the Isthmus, on account of the heavy rains, and cautions travellers against incumbering themselves with too much baggage. It observes that no more than 160 pounds of baggage should be taken, and that the best mode of conveying it is to have it carried upon the back of a native, which can be done in good time, at a charge of only six or eight dollars. It also states that American gold at the Isthmus has become very scarce, and now commands a premium of from 17 to 19 per cent. over the currency of the country. The health of Penama continues remarkably good, according to the Star, not ten strangers having died within two months of diseases contract-

PROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The appointment of Col. WILLIAM M. STEWART, O Maryland, to be the Russian Consul for California, is judicious and highly acceptable. We are gratified to know that he has fixed upon the city of Benicia as his permanent residence in anticipation of its becoming, ere long, a place of great commercial importance.

FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the Eastward Express train on the Erie Railroad was thrown from the track, about two miles east of Owego, by coming in contact with a cow at a road crossing, which ran before the engine too near for the engineer to slacken speed in time to avoid collision. The engine and tender remained on the track, but the baggage, express, and two passenger cars were thrown off. Mrs. Kendrick, wife of Samuel Kendrick, of Rochester, was instantly killed, and two gentlemen, Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Elmira, a clerk has proved herself to be an excellent sea-boat and a very swift of the company, and Mr. F. Ingraham, of Boffalo, were can't back out—the marriage having been legally recorded on badly injured. Several other persons were slightly injured. the town books as a veritable contract.

GEORGIA AND HER CALLED CONVENTION.

We would not do so much injustice to the Governor of the State of Georgia as to publish to our readers his Proclamation until we received it in a shape to be more relied upon for entire accuracy than a telegraph transmission of such documents generally can be. Having now received a copy of it in an official form, we give it to our readers, as

GEORGIA: GEORGE W. Towns, GOVERNOR OF SAID STATE,

To the Electors thereof, greeting :

To the Electors thereof, greeting:

Having been officially informed that the Congress of the United States has admitted California into the Union of the States of the Confederacy upon equal terms with the original States, a duty devolves upon me in performance of which I shall trespass upon the public but briefly.

An unfeigned deference for public opinion, and the profound regard I entertain for the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism of my fellow-citizens of Georgis, will not justify me, in a paper of this character, in repeating my known and unchanged opinions as to the duty of the South in repelling Free-soil encroachment, and arresting, by all proper means, usurpation by Congress.

by Congress.

Whatever is compatible with the honor and obligations of the people of this State to the country, its laws, and its institutions, I doubt not will receive their warm support. tutions, I doubt not will receive their warm support.

In an hour of danger, when your institutions are in jeopardy, your feelings wantonly outraged, your social organization derided, your honor deeply wounded, and the Federal Constitution violated, by a series of aggressive measures, all tending to the consummation of one object, the abolition of slavery; when your equal right to occupy and enjoy the common territory of all has been denied you, in the solemn form of law, under pretences the most shallow, it well becomes you to assemble to deliberate and counsel together for your mutual preservation and safety.

eservation and safety. preservation and safety.

Whatever course the extraordinary events by which we are encompassed will demand or justify, must be left, as it should be, to the patriotism, firmness, and prudence of the people themselves. Upon them devolves the duty of redressing present wrongs, and providing other safeguards for future security. Neither the one nor the other of which, however, which the deficient of the providing of the South.

In view, therefore, of the atrocious Free-soil sentiment and In view, therefore, of the atrocious Free-soil sentiment and policy, not merely of the non-slaveholding States, but of the Government—of the imminent peril to which the institution of slavery is reduced by the act of Congress admitting the State of California into the Union, with a constitution containing the principle of the Wilmot proviso, in defiance of our warning and earnest remonstrance; in view of the deplorable fact that some diversity of opinion exists in some of the Southern State as to the proper mode of redressing the wrongs and averting the dangers which all must see and feel, let me, fellow-citizens, earnestly entreat you to cultivate for each other low-citizens, earnestly entreat you to cultivate for each other a deep and abiding sentiment of fraternal regard and confidence. Approach the task, from which there is no escape, of deciding upon your duty to Georgia and the country, with a firm step, but not without calm, deliberate, and patient in-

vestigation, consulting neither fears nor dangers on the one hand, nor permitting yourselves, from exasperated feelings of wrong on the other, to be rashly urged to extreme measures, which have not received the full sanction of your judgment. Then I shall not despair of seeing the whole State, as one man, proposing nothing beyond what the emergency may demand, or failing to perform whatever patriotism, honor, and right may require at your hands.

The General Assembly of this State, by an act approved 8th February, 1850, having required me, upon the happening of certain events, one of which is the admission of California as a State into the Union, to issue a proclamation ordering an election to be held in each and every county for Delegates to a Convention of the People of this State, to take into consideration such measures as comport with the extraorinto consideration such measures as comport with the extraor dinary posture of our relations to our co-States, and to decide dinary posture of our relations to our co-States, and to decide upon what steps are necessary and proper to be taken compatible with, our honor and constitutional obligations, as well as more effectually to secure our right of property in slaves, and to arrest all aggressions, by one section of the Union, upon the free enjoyment of the constitutional rights of the other, and, lastly, to preserve inviolate the equality of the States of the Union, as guarantied under the constitution: Therefore, be it known, that I, George W. Towns, Governor of the State of Georgia, by the authority and mandets of the law do issue it known, that I, George W. Towns, Governor of the State of Georgia, by the authority and mandate of the law, do issue this my proclamation, ordering and directing that the qualified voters for the most numerous branch of the General Assembly do meet at the several places of holding elections as fixed by law, in the several counties of this State, within the hours fixed for voting, on Monday the 25th day of Novemer next; and then and there, by ballot, elect two delegates in each of the counties now entitled to one representative in the General Assembly, and four delegates in such counties as a several counties as a several counties.

are now entitled to two representatives.

The managers of said election are required to certify and forward to this department the returns of said election, in the forward to this department the returns of said election, in the manner prescribed by law for the election of representatives in the General Assembly; and it is further ordered, that the delegates who may be elected by a majority of the legal voters of their respective counties, do convene at the Capitol of said State on Tuesday, the 10th day of December next.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, at the capitol, in Milledgeville, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty.

By the Governor:

J. M. PATTON, Sec'v Ex. Department.

FROM HAVANA.

Sentences of death or long imprisonment have been proounced against several Cubans now in America—that is, the 'Junta." They are charged with emigrating contemporaneously, or nearly so, to the United States, and establish club in the city of New York entitled a "Committee for romoting the political interests of Cuba," for the purpose of isseminating in that island and in Porto Rico their insidious designs against the Government of her Majesty, and conspiring for its overthrow. Those sentenced to death by strangulation are Ambrosio Jose Gonzalez, Jose Maria Sanchez, Iznago Cirilia Villaverde, Juan Manuel Macias, and Pedro Aguero. Those sentenced to ten years' imprisonment beyond the sea, with perpetual prohibition to return to the island of Cuba or to Porte Rico, are Victoriana de Arrieta, Gaspar de Betancourt y Cisneros, Christoval Madan. These last are condemned also to pay the costs of the prosecution, and damages caused to individuals and to the State by the Car-

William Wilcox, an American seaman, who was captured on an island called Key Chalupas, near Cardenas, on the day after the invasion of that town by the Lopez expedition, having been convicted of taking an active part in that expe dition, was, on the 12th of August, conde years' imprisonment at Ceuta, in Africa. The sentence was confirmed by the Auditor on the 17th, and approved by Count Alcoy on the 19th:

In Norway it is estimated that the number of persons wh are preparing to emigrate to America amounts to 20,000, being two per cent. of the entire population of the kingdom. From the commune of Loelag alone, which contains 5,195 inhabitants, 663 individuals are about to embark for N. York.

Bishop Southgate, late Missionary bishop at Constant ple, has been chosen as the Bishop of the Protestant Episco pal church in the Diocese of California.

A large number of citizens of Massachusetts, includ Gov. Baroes, are about to return the late visit of the Mon treal party to Boston . The excursion will occupy a week.

The city of Boston permits locomotive and passenger trai to pass into that city through Commercial street, at the spee of six miles per hour. The city Civil Engineer has made experiments to prove that a train going at that speed can be brought up and stopped within a space of ten to fifteen

GIN MANUFACTORY BURNT .- The Rome (Ga) So erner, of the 9th instant, says: On Thursday night last, about 11 o'clock, the steam cotton gin manufactory, and saw and grist mills, of A. D. King & Co., situated about three miles below this city, near the Coosa river, were consumed by fire, nothing having been saved but the books of the concern.

The gasometer being put up at the Philadelphia gasworks will be largest in the world. It is built in the telescopic form, with two sections. The dimensions are one hundred and forty feet in diameter by seventy feet in height, capable of containing one million cubic feet of gas.

The Meredith Bridge (New Hampshire) Democrat states that a young gentleman and young lady at Centre Harbor, not many days since, requested Squire Thompson, of that place, to unite them in marriage, with which desire he place, to unite them in marriage, with which desire he forthwith complied—one of them, it is said, agreeing to pay him five dollars for the service, and the other promising an additional compensation of a bushel of beans. The parties now say they preferred their request for marriage merely in fun. But the Squire informs them that they are tied fast, and ARMY ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, GENERAL ORDERS, Adjutant General's Office, No. 28. Washington, Sept. 21, 1850. The following order is published for the inforation of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 20, 1850. The House of Representatives having on the 18th July, 1850, adopted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to that honorable body his views of the rules and regulations which should be established by law on certain sub jects therein mentioned, relating to rank in the Army and Navy, the President directs that a Board of Officers of the Army be assembled, who shall deliberate on so much of said esolution as appertains to the Army, and shall consult with any similar board composed of officers of the Navy, that may be appointed for the purpose, in relation to so much of said esolution as relates to the relative rank of the Army and

The following officers of the Army are appointed member of the Board :

Major General Winfield Scott, President of the Board. Brevet Major General Thomas S. Jesup. Brevet Major General John E. Wool. Colonel I. B. Crane, 1st Artillery. Brevet Colonel C. A. Weite, 8th Infantry Surgeon Thomas G. Mower.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel Henry L. Scott, 4th Infantry, Re

The Board will assemble at Washington on Monday 14th day of October next, and after closing their process will report to this Department their views and opinion C. M. CONRAD, the subjects submitted to them.

Secretary of War.

The following is the House resolution of July 18:

"In the House of Representatives,
"July 18, A. D. 1850.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to communicate to this House his views of the rules and regulations which should be established

"The order of succession to command among the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army.

"The order of precedence between the officers of the non-military staff of the Army and the officers of the Army having staff or lineal rank.

"The extent to which officers and non-commissioned officers of the staff in the Army shall be subject to the command of officers and non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army.

"The gradations of Rank for the sea officers and petty officers of the Navy. "The order of succe

"The order of precedence between the sea officers as engineers and civil officers of the Navy.

"The extent to which the civil officers and engine the Navy shall be subject to the command of the sea officers of the Navy.
"The relative rank of the officers of the Army and of the

officers of the Army and the engineers and civil officers of the Navy." By order: R. JONES, Adj't Gen'l. the Navy."

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton : In your paper of this morn ing, I have read an article epigraphed thus, " Reminiscence of Fulton's First Steam Voyage," &c. By me this article was read with intense interest. With ROBERT FULTON never had any personal acquaintance; but with his mother sister, (Mrs. David Monnis, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and his brother, I was more than acquainted; I was a friend, and shared with them in the hopes, struggles, and anxieties attending the embryo designs and final triumph of their great and glorious relative. As with those of Fulton, I have heard made subjects of scoff every one of those vast improve ments which have illustrated, enriched, and given grandeur to

Since, in 1781, I was removed to Washington, (Pennsyl vania,) and still more, since 1799, when I commenced those extensive movements over interior North America, I might take upon me to say, that, of all persons now living, I am the one who has seen the two extremes of savage and civilized WILLIAM DARBY.

The great commercial establishments of New York-in fact all commercial houses in every department and grade of business-the Courier and Enquirer thinks now transact twice, and many of them four, six, and even ten times as much business as they did fifteen or twenty years ago. And this too, notwithstanding the constant increase in the number of such houses, and in the spirit, enterprise, and energy which mark all their operations.

TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

· BALTIMORE, SEPT. 27-5 P. M. The most terrific thunder-storm that perhaps has ever bee seen in this vicinity passed over our city last night. It came up from the southwest, and rain commenced falling copiously about eleven o'clock. The lightning was incessant; flash succeeded flash in instantaneous succession, for nearly three hours. The whole heavens appeared to be in a blaze. The peals of thunder were loud and innumerable; one report answered another so quickly that it was almost impossible to dis tinguish the separate reports. Streams of lightning seemed twisted in serpentine form all over the heavens. I learn that the fluid struck several houses in the city, but no serious damage ensued. It reminded me of Byron's night among the Alps, when he exclaimed, "O night, and storm, and darkness, ye are wondrous strong." The scene was a perfect exemplification of sublime grandeur. The rain fell is orrents, but passed off without doing much damage.

Extensive preparations are making for the Maryland State Agricultural fair, which takes place next month. It will, from all accounts surpass, any thing of the kind that has taken place in our State. The fair of the Mechanics Institute will also be an exceedingly attractive exhibition this year.

The weather to-day has been very warm and oppressive

It is now as warm almost as July. The foreign news by the Niagara has had but little effect on our market. Sales 3,000 bbls city mills flour to day at \$4.75; Howard street held at \$4.81, and dull; corn meal \$3.12; rye flour \$3.31. Sales red wheat at 100 a 104 cts; white 108 a 11½ cts.; corn steady; sales of white at 60, yellow 61; oats 32 a 37 cts. Provisions advancing; groce-

ries firm ; whiskey 26 a 27 cts.

The tobacce market is firm, and sales making as fast as in spected at full prices of last week. Some qualities slight advanced. The week's inspections are 1,685 hhds., of whice 1,095 were Maryland and 590 Ohio. The stock market steady; no change in prices.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 26. Seven of the crew of the Susan Loud and Georgiana, iberated by the Governor General of Cuba, arrived here to-day.

There is no special change to notice in our market. Prices

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 27-3 P. M. Baring's circular by the Niagara quotes American stocks dull, but unchanged.

No special change in the New York market. Cotton quiet ; flour unchanged. Stocks firm ; U. S. 6's., coupon of 1868, 1184 offered. NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 24. The steamship Falcon strived here this morning from Chagres. It is reported that twenty-two deaths by cholera occurred during the passage. The epidemic was mostly con-

fined to the steerage passengers. BOSTON, SEPT. 25-P. M. Dodge, the celebrated vocalist, has bought the LIND prize ticket for \$650. At the auction to-day for the sale of choice places for JENNY LIND's first concert, the bidding was quite spirited. The second choice seat brought \$25, the remaider from \$25 to \$5.50 premium.

A terrible accident has occurred on board the steamer Kate Kearny, by which a number of lives have been lost. She was bound from this place on her upward trip for Keokuk, ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER, 25. she was bound from this place on her upward trip for Keokuk, when one of her flues collapsed, scattering death and terror in every direction. The number of killed on the spot is four, besides nine others who are horribly scalded, and some of whom it is thought cannot survive. The cabin passengers fortunately escaped unburt. The boat has been turned back of the city.

Belighate Barker, a large wholesale dry goods dealer, in Boston, has failed. The failure was not caused by operations in trade, but by speculations in real estate, which he holds to the amount of nearly half a million. One or two other houses the city.

Selected.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara arrived at New York yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 14th, and London to the 13th instant.

The cotton market had been dull throughout the week, and the final quotations show fully \$d. de-cline on fair qualities of Orleans and Mobile, and all other descriptions except fair Uplands, which remain the same as at the close of the preceding

There appears to be no political news of interest.

The Grand Jury of Harris county, Georgia, the discharge of those duties which require them to take notice of nuisances, have made a presentment, from which we quote as follows:

"We decidedly disapprobate the course pursued by our last Legislature, in making provision for calling a State Convention in the event California is admitted into the Union as a State. We do not believe such an act on the part of Congress to be sufficient ground to dissolve the Union, nor do we believe in the past movement of those who have advocated and advanced the holding of the Nashville Convention. We hold that Congress has committed no act authorizing the holding of said Convention; that the power of legislation upon the subject belongs to Congress alone, having been granted by the Constitution of the United States; hence every movement in that way we regard as being revolutionary in its character; that the time for the people to move, if they move at all, is only when the Constitution has been violated in a plain and palpable manner. Until then we hold that we are most solemnly bound, as good and faithful citizens, to observe and carry out every principle and measure that will perpetuate

The Augusta Chronicle concludes an article upon the proposed Convention in that State in these

"In view of the fact that the Convention will be called, and the question of Union or Disunion fairly presented before the people of the State, it behooves the friends of the Union, the advocates of law and order, to buckle on their armor promptly, and rear high their standard—unfur! the stars and stripes and rally under their ample folds, determined to perpetuate the institutions of our fathers. Meet the disunionists and disorganizers at the threshold every where, resolved to preserve the Constitution and the Union. Begin now to look around you for the ablest and purest men, the most devoted and steadfast friends of the Union, to represent you in the Convention, and summon them to rally under your stand-"In view of the fact that the Convention will be called voted and steadast friends of the Union, to represent you in the Convention, and summon them to rally under your stand-ard and march forward in its defence. Be careful that no man deceives or misleads you by his seductive arts or specious pre-tences. But be sure that those to whom you confide your in-terests in the great crisis, are unwavering in their devotion to the South and her institutions, the Constitution and Union."

New Jersey .- The Whigs of the second Congressional district met on Thursday in Convention. at Bordentown, and unanimously placed in nomination the Hon, Thomas H. Richards, of Burlington county, to represent that district in the next Congress, as successor to Doct. Wm. A. NEWELL, the present worthy and popular member, who some time since declined to be a candidate.

The Democrats of the same State met in Convention at Trenton on Wednesday last, and nominated Doot. GEORGE F. FORT as their candidate for

The late Secretary of War, the Hon. George W. CRAWFORD, on his return home from the public service, was, as our readers are already informed received and welcomed back with great cordiality and unanimity by his neighbors and friends. Or the 13th instant, as the most marked testimonial of their respect and confidence, his fellow-townsmen and neighbors, to the number of seven hundred and without distinction of party, gave him a public dinner at Augusta. Of this banquet we have only room for this brief notice, and to add that, in the speech which Mr. CRAWFORD delivered at the dinner he expressed himself in decided approval of the late acts of Congress for the adjustment of the

Home Industry.—It is estimated upon good dollars. This is the natural and inevitable result of large importations, for which we make no returns in actual products. Our credit is good and John Blackstone. we use that, leaving the day of reckoning to come hereafter, and to take care of itself as it best may.

The Gold of California comes in to aid the expansion of enterprise and to inflame the fever of peculative excitement. It lends an insidious support, to be withdrawn at the moment of need, when pansion of enterprise and to inflame the fever of speculative excitement. It lends an insidious support, to be withdrawn at the moment of need, when the adventures which it stimulated shall meet with the reaction which reality always brings to test the Thomas Bourke..... vagaries of a random or an overwrought hope.

We can see the palpable tendency of things—clear, manifest, nakedly apparent. The tide is on the flood, and still rising. The evidences of pros-perity abound on every hand, in so far as activity in buying and selling may indicate prosperity. It is true, there is silence in many of the houses of industry once busy and full of life. Furnaces and forges are still, and the wheels of factories move languidly. But in the place of the products which those establishments might furnish us we have ample supplies of British products-iron for our railoads, merchandise of all kinds, fabrics of every texture. Our large importations, moreover, yield abundant tributes in the way of revenue, and the Treasury of the nation is swelling with richness. [Baltimore American.

We find in the last Southern Banner a letter from the Hon. GARNETT ANDREWS, late Judge of the Northern Circuit in this State, on the California question, which is one of the ablest we have ever read on that or any other subject. He does not believe the admission of California is a sufficient cause for resistance of any sort to the Federal Government, and he protests as a Democrat against the tyranny" which certain Southern men would exercise in their attempt to force upon her a constitution to suit, not her, but themselves. Judge An-prews is an old-fashioned Union man, and an unflinching Democrat, and has often been spoken of as a candidate for Governor of this State.

We learn that the Governor of MARYLAND has appointed the following Committee on the part of Maryland, to correspond with the Central Com-

nished by that State for exhibition at the great Fair at London, in May, 1851: Messrs. Ross Winans, J. H. B. Latrobe, Horace Capron Charles B. Calvert, Watcher Perkins, Horatio N. Gambrill, James Williams, William Harman, Doctor Thomas Edmund-

mittee at Washington in reference to articles fur-

Peters, and George W. Riggs, jr. The ninth number of Messes. BRADT, D'AVIGNON, and LESTER'S "Gallery of Illustrious Americans" contains a finely executed and very faithful portrait of Major General Scorr -the best, in fact, of the many pictures we have seen of him, accompanied by an excellent biographical sketch of the illustrious soldier.

ASCENDING SNOW FLAKES .- " Joshua Pusey, in his recent balloon ascension from Reading, (Pa.) encountered a snow storm, as appears from the papers, and was surprised to see the snow flakes ascending. This reminds me of the old lady who was similarly surprised to see the wharf leaving the steamboat the first time she was on one."

The gronaut was unquestionably misled by appearance taking the apparent for the real motion of the snow. The increasing distance that he observed, as he quietly sat in his car, between himself and the snow flakes above him, resulted not from the spward, but his more rapid downward motion

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. JOHN WILSON, to be Principal Clerk of Public Lands in the General Land Office, under the act of

4th of July, 1836.

JOHN M. Moore, to be Principal Clerk of Surveys in said office, vice John Wilson appointed

BRADLEY B. MEEKER, of Kentucky, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Uni-

ted States for the Territory of Minnesota.

ELIAS WAMPOLE, of New Jersey, to be Indian agent in Oregon. UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

AMORY HOLBROOK, for the District of Oregon. SAMUEL R. ROGERS, for the Eastern District of JAMES R. LAWRENCE, for the Northern District

New York. WILLIAM T. JOYNES, for the Eastern District of Virginia, vice Robert C. Nicholas, whose commission had expired.

PHILIP R. FENDALL, District of Columbia. Officers of the Customs.

ij	COLLECTORS.
	Charles Peters, for the Dist. of Frenchman's Bay, (Ellaw seth;)
H	Jeremiah Baily Wiscasset Mother
ij	Nathaniel G. MarshallYork,
ğ	Daniel Kilby
ĕ	Wm. C. Hammet Bangor,
	Tather Laminet Bangor,
g	Luther Jewett Portland and Falmouth,
g	Bela B. Haskell Waldoberough
ĕ	David Bronson Bath,
g	Maurice C. Blake Belfast,
ğ	Wm. R. EastonNatucket,
9	James Gregory Marblehead,
ä	Henry W. Kinsman Newburyport,
ı	Leavitt Thaxter Edgartown,
8	Ebenezer BaconBarnetable,
ı	Philip Greely, Jr Boston,
1	Edward W. Lawton Newport, R. I.
1	Wm. R. Watson Providence,
ı	Nicoll Foedick New London, Conn.
1	Gideon S. Sacket Cape Vincent, N. Y.
1	Dani. McCulloch Sackett's Harbor,
I	Wm. KetchumBuffalo,
1	Ephraim Buck
1	George P. Kane Baltimore
ı	John H. Allen Oxford, "
1	Joseph Eaches Alexandria
ı	Jefferson MinorTappahannock,
ŧ	Wm. Garnett Norfolk
ı	Silburn H. Trigg Richmond,
ł	Wm. F. Bowden Petersburgh
۱	R. H. J. Blount Washington, N. C.
ı	Robert G. Rankin Wilmington,
I	Joseph Ramsey
ı	Charles P. P. D.
t	Charles R. Railey Natchez, Miss.
۱	Isaiah D. HartSt. John's (Jacksonville,)Fla.
1	Robert MitchellPensacols,
1	Samuel J. DouglassKey West,
١	Benj. S. HawleyApalachicols,
ı	Wm. R. Smith Texas, (Galveston.)
١	Charles W. HillMiami, (Maumee,)Ohio.
1	Charles E Aver Michillimselines Mich

NAVAL OFFICERS.

SURVEYORS. Jos. Gunnison, for the Port of Eastport, Maine
Bazaleel Cushman Portland, "
Wm. T. Averill Ipswich, Mass.
Allen Putnam Salem, "
Lopson Nash Gloucester, "
Thomas Foss Marblehead, "
Asa B: Waite North Kingston, R. L.
Losson Paddeck Newport " Joseph Paddock..... John G. Needham... John M. Spencer..... W. H. S. Bayley..... Charles Randall..... oseph Taylor.......... Penfield B. Goodsell..... Ezra Hotchkiss..... John T. Stamp. Nottingham, "Geo. W. P. Smith. Snow Hill, "John A. Chew. Havre de Grace, " Win. Gray
John Cowan ... Wilmington, ... N. C.
Wm. Y. Leitch ... Charleston, ... S. C.
Thomas Bourke ... Savannah, ... Ga.
Robt. B. Stille ... New Orleans, ... La. John C. O'Grady Madisonville, 44
Henry Dart. Pontchartrain, 44
Robt. C. Thompson Louisville, Ky.
Wm. K. Hunter Nashville, Tenn.
Wm. W. Greene St. Louis, Mo.

John C. Martin. Philadelphia, Penn.
John H. Withers "
Hugh W. Evans Baltimore, Md.
Wm. P. White Savannah, Ga.
Robt. F. Canfield New Orleans, La

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 27.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge HEATH.
In this court yesterday morning the case of the United States against Henry Behren, indicted for transmitting to the Pension Office at Washington a false, forged, and fraudulent power of attorney, purporting to have been issued by a certain August Kunoe, with the intent to defraud the United States of a land warrant certificate, was resumed. One or two witnesses were examined for the defence, and the case was then, without argument, submitted to the jury, who immediately returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner, Behren, was then arraigned and tried on another indictment, charging him with the forgery of the name of August Kunoe to the said false and fraudulent power of attorney, with the intent thereby to defraud the United States of a land warrant certificate. The evidence was the same as that in the preceding case, and after hearing

was the same as that in the preceding case, and after hearing it the case was submitted without argument, and a verdict of 'guilty" also returned. The cases were prosecuted by Z. Collins Lee, Esq., United States District Attorney; J.L. Bartol,

Collins Lee, Esq., United States District Attorney; J. L. Bartol, Esq., conducting the defence.

There are still four other indictments against Behren to be disposed of, all similar in their character to those that have already been tried. One for falsely swearing that he was August Kunce, and three others growing out of another attempt to defraud the Government. The Grand Jury at present inquiring for the Court have returned over thirty indictments against various parties for participating in these land warrant frauds: some four or five of the accused being in custody and the others at large.—American.

The Albany Evening Journal states that, notwithstanding the large reduction in the rates of toll, and the nume breaks which have occurred during the season, the rece there on the Eric canal are already about \$25,000 more than those of last year. It is estimated that the excess will reach \$100,000 before the close of navigation.

son, Samuel Wethered, Allen Bowie Davis, Major George There is some excitement among the colored people of Pittsburg, owing to the passage by Congress of the Fugitive Slave bill, and the power it gives to the slave owner to enter the free States and take possession of his runaway property wherever he finds it. Many of them are preparing to leave for Canada. On Saturday a large number of them left the city, and some of the first hotels were left very bare of servants by this sudden movement. Many have gone who were never suspected of being fugitives until the passage of this bill, and many others are preparing to join the general stampede.

GREAT TROUTING.—A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, writing from Northern New York, tells of his success in catching brook trout. He and a friend, in less than half an hour, caught about fifteen pounds of fine trout, each weighing from half a pound to two pounds and upwards. They hauled them out as fast as they could throw in their hooks; and when they stopped it was simply because they had caught as many as they could conveniently carry.